शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति

सत्यव्रत शास्त्री

दिल्लीविश्वविद्यालयसंस्कृतविभाग-
स्याचार्योऽध्यक्षः कलासङ्कायाध्यक्षश्च

अखिलभारतीयसंस्कृतपरिषद्

लक्ष्मणपुरम्

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

For an Indian Sanskrit is the language of the gods and the main repository of his cultural heritage. One may not be knowing Sanskrit; nevertheless, his veneration and love for that language is profound. Germany was probably the pioneer in the matter of Sanskrit studies outside India, from the point of view of extent as well as depth. The mere mention of the name of that country, therefore, throws a thrill running into the veins of every Indian.

One of the aims and objects of the present publishers, viz. the Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow is 'establishment of contacts with Indian and foreign Sanskritists and Indologists and institutions where Indological studies may be carried on.' Therefore, when Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri, who has long been an important member of the Prishad-family, went to Germany he went there from our point of view more as this institution's cultural ambassador in furtherance of the said aim and object than as an ordinary traveller or tourist. His poem "शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति" is saturated with sweetness, is full of all poetic charms and is capable of appealing to the sentiments of the people of both the countries. The Parishad is, therefore, glad to put this book into the hands of all the lovers of the great heritage of India.

The poem and its English translation are the creation of the illustrious author, Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri; but for the German translation we are under a debt of gratitude to our friends in Germany, who accomplished the same, as well as to our well-wishers in the Embassy of the Federal Republic of

Germany in India, who were kind enough to arrange for the same. The Parishad is thankful to every one herein mentioned by name or otherwise.

Before I conclude, I must also express my sense of gratitude to Sri Vishwa Mohan of the Pnar Mudrak, Lucknow for the keen interest he has taken in bringing out this book in the present form and that too in record time.

GOPAL CHANDRA SINHA
Secretary

March 10, 1976

PREFACE

Of all the countries of the world it is Germany which has contributed the maximum to the study and interpretation of ancient Indian wisdom. It was through Goethe's oft-quoted poem on the *Śākuntala* that the Sanskrit literature became accessible to European scholars. In Germany the play excercised a profound influence. It lent itself to many musical adaptations and was the subject of several operas, including one by Frank Schubert. After Goethe a brilliant array of German scholars including the father figure Max Müller devoted their life-time to the proper evaluation of India's rich heritage. No wonder then that the very mention of the name of the country strikes a responsive chord in the heart of every Indian. Scholars of Sanskrit and allied disciplines in India are in particular touched by the dedication of the German scholars to the language and the literature of this country. This dedication has bred emotional kinship between the two countries augmented only by the community of thought and expression. The German pioneers of Indological Studies may well therefore be said to be the pioneers of Indo-German friendship which now holds the peoples of the two countries in firm grasp.

Sanskrit studies have a long history in Germany. It was as early as 1818 that the first Chair in Sanskrit was set up in the University of Bonn. Its occupant was the well-known savant Prof. A. W. von Schlegel. Since then Sanskrit Chairs gradually came up in other Universities too. Presently Sanskrit studies are being pursued in seventeen of West

Germany's thirty seven Universities, thirteen of which have full-fledged Departments of Indology. One of these, the University of Hamburg, has two Chairs of Sanskrit, something rare even in India. The Voice of Germany broadcasts periodically Sanskrit programmes as also a news bulletin. As a matter of fact the Sanskrit news bulletin of the All India Radio came years after it had been successfully continued to be broadcast by this Radio, the only difference being that it broadcasts it fortnightly while the A. I. R. broadcasts it daily.

Some of the German Universities have taken up important research projects on some of the branches of Indology. Mention in this connection may be made of the project of 'Dictionary of Technical Terms in Minor Pali Works' which is in progress in the University of Goettingen. Besides, scholars have their individual projects which they pursue with single-minded devotion.

Quite a few of the Universities in Germany are far removed from the busy centres of trade and industry. Their campuses are located in much smaller places with townships grown round them. Such University campuses are very peaceful and quiet, just the places for serious and undisturbed work. They also have beautiful landscape and are otherwise rich in scenic beauty.

Being a student of Indology I had for long yearned to visit this beautiful country, meet its learned scholars and see for myself the magnificent work being carried on by them. This yearning of mine had its fulfilment in June, 1975. The ever helpful German Embassy in New Delhi planned my visit. The very short time I was in Germany I could see something of it and form some impressions which I decided impulsively to record in Sanskrit poetry to share them with the vast number of non-English or non-German knowing Sanskritists of my country. The poem primarily written for my inner satisfaction; *svāntaḥsukhāya*, could well, I thought, put across something of Germany to them through a literary form which could interest them and bring them still closer to it.

Sanskrit literature is deficient in such areas as travelogues. autobiographies and so on. The present attempt may therefore be viewed as a step towards making up for this deficiency.

For the benefit of those who may not be able to appreciate the Sanskrit composition unaided, a close, faithful English translation has been supplied in the monograph. For non-English or non-Sanskrit-knowing Germans, its German translation is appended. While the former has been done by me, the latter has been done by Dr. and Mrs. Th. Ickler for which they deserve my thanks. Mr. Würfel and Miss Duckwitz of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany have been very kind to me throughout and have helped me with their valuable suggestions from time to time. For every minor detail I turned to them, Miss Duckwitz, particularly. It was she, who, in the absence of Mr. Würfel on leave, had planned my visit to Germany and had seen to it that it was a success. She has been ever obliging and helpful. I owe her, therefore, a deep debt of gratitude.

I also thank the Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow, for undertaking the publication of the composition. My father Shri Charu Deva Shastri went through its Ms. minutely and gave certain valuable suggestions for which I am grateful to him. So am I to my friend and colleague Dr. Krishna Lal, Reader in Sanskrit, University of Delhi, for seeing through the proofs.

As between the individuals, the friendship between the nations is like a tender flower which requires constant care and nourishment. If the present work were to foster it a bit, it would have more than served its purpose.

SATYA VRAT SHASTRI

Durgāṣṭamī
12-10-1975.

शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति

(शर्मण्यदेशयात्राशतकम्)

(१९७५ वर्षस्य जूनमासि १७–२५ दिवसेषु शर्मण्यराष्ट्रनिमन्त्रणेन तद्राष्ट्रेऽनुभूताया यात्राया दिल्लीविश्वविद्यालयसंस्कृतविभागाध्यक्षैर्डा० सत्यव्रतशास्त्रिभिरुपनिबद्धम् इतिवृत्तम्)

पूर्वपीठिका

दिल्ल्यां नगरमतल्ल्यां
भारतदेशस्य राजधान्यां च ।
विलसति लोचनहारी
दूतावासः शर्मण्यदेशस्य ॥१॥

व्यूर्फ़ेल्नामा सौम्यो
विचक्षणो विलक्षणप्रतिभः ।
तत्र नियुक्तोऽधिकृतै-
रुच्चैः सांस्कृतिकेषु कार्येषु ॥२॥

योरुप्यात्राकाले
गमिकर्मीकरिष्यता मयका ।
शर्मण्याख्यं देशं
तं प्रति पत्रं प्राहायि सत्यल्पाल्पेऽपि समये ॥३॥

दिल्ल्यामनुपस्थित्या
व्युर्‌फ़ल्नाम्नोऽधिकारिणस्तस्य ।
तत्सहकर्त्री सौम्या
डुकविट्ज़नाम्नी महाविदुषी ॥४॥

मद्यात्रार्थं व्यदधा-
दपेक्षितं संविधानकं सर्वम् ।
शर्मण्याख्यं देश-
मपपारं येन गन्तुमहम् ॥५॥

यात्रावर्णनम्

योरूपभूमण्डलमध्यवर्ती
पारं समृद्धेः परमभ्युपेतः ।
नानानदीप्रस्रवणैः सुरम्यः
शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति ॥६॥

अकृष्टपच्यं खलु यत्र सस्यं
हृद्यास्तथा शाद्वलभूमिभागाः ।
दीर्घाश्चिकासत्यथ दीर्घिकाः स
शर्मण्यदेशः सुतरां विभाति ॥७॥

तरुप्रतानैः समलङ्कृतानि
प्रतानिनीभिश्च विभूषितानि ।
श्यामाख्यया लोकसुविश्रुतानि
श्यामायमानानि वनानि यत्र ॥८॥

देशानुरागं परमं वहन्तो
मनस्विनो नित्यमुदात्तचित्ताः ।
हृष्टाश्च पुष्टाश्च भृशं च तुष्टा-
स्तरस्विनो यत्र जना विभान्ति ॥९॥

अभ्रंलिहाग्रा बहुभूमिकाश्च
भूमेश्च खस्यापि च सेतुभूताः ।
अट्टालि-कालीरवलोक्य यत्र
जनः परं विस्मयमभ्युपैति ॥१०॥

एवंविधेऽहं स्थितिमाकलय्य
शर्मण्यदेशे जगति प्रसिद्धे ।
यद् दृष्टवान्वा श्रुतवानथो वा
तदेव गीर्वाणगिरोद्गिरामि ॥११॥

अष्टादशे जूनदिने बुधेऽहं
विभिन्नदेशभ्रमणप्रसङ्गात् ।
पुरं विशालं स्पृहणीयशोभं
फ्रांक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिपन्न आसम् ॥१२॥

विमानभूमिं प्रतिपन्नमात्रः
शर्मण्यदेशाधिकृतप्रबन्धात् ।
प्रत्युद्गतो यान्त्रिकसद्म भव्यं
फ्रांक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिपादितश्च ॥१३॥

क्रूगर्समाख्या खलु तत्र काचित्
सौशील्यदाक्षिण्यगुणैरुपेता ।
योषा स्वदेशाधिकृतैर्मदीय-
सेवार्थमद्धा विनियोजिताऽभूत् ॥१४॥

कृत्वा तया सार्धमहं यथेच्छं
सग्धिं सपीतिं च भृशं प्रतीतः ।
सम्प्रस्थितः पूर्वसुनिश्चितत्वा-
न्मार्बुर्गसमाख्यां नगरीं मनोज्ञाम् ॥१५॥

अल्पो हि यस्मान् मम काल आसी-
दतस्त्वराक्रान्तमना अभूवम् ।
रेलेन यातव्यमभून्मयेति
सम्प्राप्तवान् रेलविरामभूमिम् ॥१६॥

रेलेन मार्बुर्ग् नगरीं प्रपन्नः
क्रूगर्समेतः सुषमां प्रपश्यन् ।
शर्मण्यदेशस्य मनोरमस्य
तदीयशोभाहृतमानसोऽहम् ॥१७॥

देवो यतस्तत्र भृशं प्रवृष्ट
आसीत्ततः शष्पसमावृता भूः ।
कुल्या अभूवंश्च जलस्य पूर्णाः
ते ते विशेषाश्च विशेषदृश्याः ॥१८॥

मार्गे मयाऽऽलोकिषताद्वितीया
आवाससङ्घाः सुतरां मनोज्ञाः ।
येषामभूवन् पुरतः स्थितानि
काराख्ययानानि मनोरमाणि ॥१९॥

येषां पुरस्ताद् व्यलसंश्च पद्याः
संमृष्टरूपा नयनाभिरामाः ।
आलोक्य तान् मानसमन्दिरे मे
विकल्प एष प्रकटस्तदासीत् ॥२०॥

ग्रामाः किमेते नगराणि किं वे-
त्यनेन सन्देहलवेन तावत् ।
आक्रान्तचेताः कुतुकादपृच्छं
मत्सङ्गिनीं क्रूगरनामधेयाम् ॥२१॥

प्रोक्तं तया भो ! नगराणि नैते
ग्रामानिमान् वेत्तु भवान् सुरम्यान् ।
विद्युत्प्रकाशा दृढबद्धमार्गाः
स्वच्छाः समस्तैर्विभवैः समेताः ॥२२॥

द्विभूमिकाः सुन्दरवेषधृद्भि-
रधिष्ठिता जानपदैर्जनैश्च ।
ग्रामा इमे सन्ति तथापि मित्र !
कुर्वन्ति सत्यं नगरावभासम् ॥२३॥

उपेत्य मार्बुर्ग् नगरीं, प्रपन्नो-
ऽहमञ्जसा भारतशास्त्रसंस्थाम् ।
प्रपन्नमात्रः समगंसि सद्यो
विल्हेल्मरावैः प्रथितैः सुधीभिः ॥२४॥

शर्मादिकैरप्यपरैर्बुधैश्च
विशेषतो व्याकरणस्य विज्ञैः ।
परस्परेणाथ वयं समेता
विस्रब्धमाख्याम निजाः प्रवृत्तीः ॥२५॥

होरात्रयं च व्यतियाप्य तत्र
हृद्यां प्रवर्त्यापि च शास्त्रचर्चाम् ।
पुरं सुरम्यं मुदितोऽहमासं
फ्रांक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥२६॥

प्राह्णेऽपरेद्युश्च पुनस्ततोऽहं
गॉतिंगनाख्यं नगरं प्रयातः ।
अध्यर्धहोरामितवेलयैव
सम्प्राप्तवांस् तत्खलु हेलयैव ॥२७॥

प्रत्युद्गतश्चाहमथापि तत्र
गुस्तावरॉथाख्यसुधीवरेण्यैः ।
टोरीनपुर्यामुपदृष्टपूर्वैः
स्मेराननैः सौगतशास्त्रविद्भिः ॥२८॥

सम्मानितश्चापि सुसत्कृतश्च
स्नेहेन नीतश्च शुभां स्वसंस्थाम् ।
बुधान्तराणि प्रतिबोधितोऽहं
हर्षस्य कोटिं परमामविन्दम् ॥२९॥

वदन्तरा तैः सह विज्ञवर्यैः
श्रीरॉथवाचा द्रुतमक्रियन्त ।
चित्राण्यनेकानि हि यानि नित्यं
स्मृतिं तदीयां नवतां नयन्ति ॥३०॥

संस्थागृहद्वारि च दृश्यमेकं
प्रविष्टमात्रः प्रमना अदर्शम् ।
शर्मण्यदेशीयजनानुरागं
प्रमाणयद् भारतदेशजेषु ॥३१॥

प्रवेशकक्षेऽहमवालुलोके
तत्सद्मनः साधुनिविष्टवर्णम् ।
आथर्वणं मन्त्रवरेण्यमेक-
मशोकलेखाद्रुचिराश्च पङ्क्तीः ॥३२॥

ततः परस्तान्मयकाऽतिहृद्य-
पद्यानि वाल्त्श्मिद्रचितानि तत्र ।
दृष्टानि सीगाख्यगुरोर्निमित्ते-
नाशीतिवर्षाप्त्यभिनन्दनस्य ॥३३॥

स्थिताऽत्र या भारतशास्त्रसंस्था
तस्या मनोज्ञं खलु वृत्तजातम् ।
चित्रैरभूदाराचितं च वृत्त-
पत्रोद्धृतैरंशवरैरनेकैः ॥३४॥

वाल्त्शिमत्कृतस्यापि च पद्यवृन्द-
स्यालोकनं मे तत एव जातम् ।
आलोकनेनापि च यस्य सत्यं
हर्षः प्रवृद्धो न तनौ ममामात् ॥३५॥

अहो प्रवाहः सुतरामहो नु
माधुर्यलालित्यगुणास्तदीयाः ।
आश्चर्यमित्येव वहन्नभूवं
मग्नस्तदा तद्रसचर्वणायाम् ॥३६॥

सम्प्रार्थितास्तत्र बुधा मया च
तत्पद्यलेखानुकृतिं यथावत् ।
यन्त्रादिसाह्येन कृतां तदानीं
मय्यर्पिपन् स्नेहवशं गता मे ॥३७॥

अहं तदादाय भृशं प्रतीतः
संसिद्धकार्यो बुधदर्शनेन ।
पुरं विशालं स्पृहणीयशोभं
फ्रांक्फुर्तनाम प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥३८॥

ततोऽपरेद्युश्च पुनः प्रयातः
'मार्गं विमानेन विगाहमानः'
भूयोऽपि शर्मण्यभुवं दिदृक्षुर्-
बॉनाभिधेयां खलु राजधानीम् ॥३९॥

तत्र स्थितोऽहं समगंसि तूर्णं
हानाभिधेयेन विदां वरेण ।
सौम्यस्वभावेन सुतीक्ष्णया च
तत्प्रज्ञया तं प्रति बद्धभावः ॥४०॥

बॉनेऽस्ति राईननदोऽतिरम्यो
नेत्रद्वयासेचनको जनानाम् ।
तत्र प्रयातो नवसेतुयुक्ते
नौकाविहारार्थमहं सुखेन ॥४१॥

कूलद्वये तस्य नदस्य तावद्
बॉनाख्यमास्ते नगरं निविष्टिम् ।
यस्योपकण्ठे वलया गिरीणां
सौन्दर्यमत्यद्भुतमर्पयन्ति ॥४२॥

अधित्यकाभिः खलु शाद्वलाभि-
रुद्यानजातैश्च समृद्धिमद्भिः ।
द्वीपान्तरीपैर् अनुकूलमत्र
निवेशितैः पुष्पयुतैर्गृहैश्च ॥४३॥

द्राक्षाकृषिव्यापृतकर्षकैश्च
नानाविधोद्योगरतैर्जनैश्च ।
नौकासमानाकृतिभिर्विचित्रैः
स्वल्पाल्परूपैर्निलयैस्तथा च ॥४४॥

कार्यं प्रधानं खलु मन्यमानैः
कार्येष्वतः स्वेषु भृशं प्रसक्तैः ।
स्त्रीभिश्च पुम्भिश्च भृतं पुरं तत्
कामप्यपूर्वां सुषमां बिभर्ति ॥४५॥

चकास्ति तत्रैव महाविशालं
शालद्रुमाकारवदभ्रचुम्बि ।
द्वात्रिंशता भूमिवरैरुपेतं
भालं पुरस्येव नितान्तशोभि ॥४६॥

शर्मप्रदं लोकसभासदस्य-
कार्यालयानां स्थितिहेतुभूतम् ।
शर्मण्यदेशस्य यशोऽतिशुभ्रं
प्रख्यापयद्दिक्षु विदिक्षु चापि ॥४७॥

राईनवातानुपभुज्य शीतान्
नभःस्थवातानुपभोक्तुकामम् ।
भूमिष्ठलोकानवलोक्य कामं
द्युलोकजालोकनकौतुकार्थि ॥४८॥

पुरस्य शोभामिव वीक्षितुं वा
तत्कीर्तिमारोपयितुं दिवं वा ।
तस्यापि खस्यापि च सेतुभूतं
दूराभिलक्ष्यं भवनं सुरम्यम् ॥४९॥

बॉनात्प्रभृत्यैंकलमेव यावन्
नौकाविहारो मम तावदासीत् ।
शर्मण्यदेशीयसमीरणेन
समीर्यमाणस्य सुशर्मदेन ॥५०॥

राईनकूलेऽहमवालुलोके
सञ्चारमन्त्रालयसद्म भव्यम् ।
यन्मूर्तयः पञ्च भवन्ति सत्यं
तत्सङ्ख्यकद्वीपविबोधनाय ॥५१॥

व्याघ्रो विबोधाय तथैशियायाः
कङ्गारुरास्ट्रेलियनामकस्य ।
हस्ती विशालाकृतिराफ्रिकाया
अमेरिकायाश्च कृते वृषोऽस्ति ॥५२॥

श्येनस्तथाऽऽस्ते खलु योरुपस्य,
तत्रैव दृष्टो मयकैकभूमिः ।
प्रधानमन्त्र्यावसथोऽद्वितीयो
विशालकाचाचितचारुरूपः ॥५३॥

बॉनादगच्छं श्तुतगर्तनामा-
परं पुरं व्योमपथेन तूर्णम् ।
प्रत्युद्गतोऽहं खलु तत्र चापि
केनाऽपि राष्ट्रप्रहितेन पुंसा ॥५४॥

तेना ऽपरेद्यु: सह सम्प्रयातः
प्राह्णे पुरं हाइडलबर्गनाम ।
श्रीबर्गराख्येन च सङ्गतोऽह-
मकालहीनं विदुषां वरेण ॥५५॥

नीतः स्वसंस्थां प्रणयेन चापि
बुधानथान्यान् परिचायितश्च ।
अर्वाक्तनं संस्कृतवाङ्मयं द्रा-
गाश्रित्य कालं बहुमभ्यभाषे ॥५६॥

मदीयमाभाषणमभ्यनन्द-
न्नुपस्थितास्तत्र बुधाः समेऽपि ।
अत्यन्तसम्प्रीणितमानसः सं-
स्तेनाहमासं प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥५७॥

मद्भाषणानन्तरमेव मित्रै-
रैथाल्समाख्यैः खलु भारतीयैः ।
विद्वद्वरेण्यैः प्रणयेन नीतो
गृहान् स्वकानाशितमाशितश्च ॥५८॥

श्तुतगर्तनामाहमतो निवृत्तः
पुरं पुरात् हाइडलबर्गनाम्नः ।
सम्प्रस्थितश्चापि ततोऽपरेद्यु-
ष्ट्युर्बिंगनं नाम पुरं पुराणम् ॥५९॥

सम्प्राप्तवांस्तत्र च, भारतीय-
विद्याजुषां धाम वरं प्रपन्नः ।
श्रीपॉलथीमाख्यविपश्चिताऽहं
बुधैस्तथान्यैः समगंसि हृष्टः ॥६०॥

शर्मण्यदेशं मयकाऽधिगम्या-
वलम्ब्य नाना विषयांस्तथा च ।
विपश्चितां सन्निधिमास्थितेन
किञ्चिन्नवीनं खलु भाषणीयम् ॥६१॥

इत्येव तावद् धृदि सम्प्रधार्य
जनस्य नूत्नार्थगतां रुचिं च ।
अर्थं भृशं चिन्तितपूर्वमेव
मेऽभूदुपस्थापयितुं प्रवृत्तिः ॥६२॥

सम्प्रेरितोऽहं तयका प्रवृत्त्या
नानाविधान्मौलिकचिन्तनोत्थान् ।
शर्मण्यदेशाधिकृतान् प्रबुद्धान्
असूचयं प्राग् विषयान् प्रवक्तुम् ॥६३॥

ते चाऽपि तावद् विषया गभीराः
संसूचिताः पूर्वविनिश्चितत्वात् ।
स्वदेशनानाविधविश्वविद्या-
लयेभ्य आसन्नधिकारिभिस्तैः ॥६४॥

तेष्वेक आसीत्खलु कालिदास-
गवीविलासप्रणयप्रवृत्तः ।
आश्रित्य तावद्विषयं तमेव
मदीयवाक्सम्प्रसरिष्यतीति ॥६५॥

उद्घोषणं प्रादुरभूत्पुरस्तान्
मदागमस्येत्यधिगत्य वृत्तम् ।
श्रीपॉलथीमान् विदुषस्तथा च
श्तीतन्क्रनाख्यान् विदुषोऽहमाख्यम् ॥६६॥

पर्यायशब्दानधिकृत्य भूयः
श्रमः प्रवृत्तौ मम तावदस्ति ।
तच्छब्दरूपेष्वपि कश्चिदर्थ-
भेदः समस्तीति मतं मतं मे ॥६७॥

वक्ष्यामि यत्किञ्चिदिहात्र विज्ञाः !
प्रमाणपूर्वं न ततोऽन्यथा तत् ।
अर्चितश्चाप्यविमृष्टपूर्व-
श्चाप्येष सद्भ्यो विषयः स्वदेत ॥६८॥

इत्येवमुक्तौ विबुधाग्रगण्यौ
त्यक्त्वा समुद्घोषितपूर्वमाशु ।
पर्यायरूपं विषयं गभीरं
नूत्नं समाख्यापयतां तदैव ॥६९॥

पर्यायशब्देष्वपि तावदस्ति
सूक्ष्मोऽर्थभेदो नहि स स्फुटश्च ।
पुरातनग्रन्थविलोकनेन
टीकाकृतां साह्यवशेन चापि ॥७०॥

मूले तथा पूर्वपरान्वयेन
भवेत्स्फुटो निर्वचनेन चाऽसौ ।
इत्येव सर्वं मयका स्ववावा
न्यरूपि सोदाहृति विस्तरेण ॥७१॥

गीर्वाणवाण्यामुपलभ्यमानान्
कोशेषु तावत्परिकीर्तितांश्च ।
पर्यायशब्दानुपलक्ष्य तत्र
चिराय मे भाषणमाविरासीत् ॥७२॥

श्रीपॉलथीमाभिधकोविदोऽभूत्
व्याख्यानकाले मम सभ्यधुर्यः ।
नूत्ना च शैली विषयश्च नूत्नो
नूत्नं च नो ज्ञानमनेन वृत्तम् ॥७३॥

एवं प्रशस्ता मम वाच आस-
न्ननेन विद्वत्प्रवरेण भूयः ।
श्तीतन्क्रनश्चाप्यपरोऽत्र विद्वान्
साध्वीर्मदीया गिर इत्यवोचत् ॥७४॥

सेवानिवृत्तः खलु पॉलथीमः
शर्मण्यदेशीयवरिष्ठविद्वान् ।
तत्स्थानभागस्त्यपरो मनीषी
श्तीतन्क्रनाख्यो भुवि लब्धकीर्तिः ॥७५॥

अद्याब्दपूगे समभून्मनोज्ञा
दिल्ल्यामहो ! भारतराजधान्याम् ।
समागतेनाथ विदां वरेण
श्रीपॉलथीमेन मदीयमैत्री ॥७६॥

ततः परस्तादभवच्च भूयो
विपश्चितैनेन मदीयसङ्गः ।
सम्प्राप्तवान् कोविदमण्डनोऽयं
दिल्लीपुरीं कार्यवशेन भूयः ॥७७॥

श्रीमोक्षमूलर्विदुषः समानां
महोत्सवेऽध्यर्धशतस्य तावत् ।
शर्मण्यदेशादुपयातवत्सु
विद्वत्स्वयं दिल्लिपुरीमुपेतः ॥७८॥

तत्रैव काले खलु दिल्लिविश्व-
विद्यालयेनाक्रियतातिरम्यः ।
नाट्योत्सवो यत्र दिनद्वयेन
षड्रूपकाणामभवत् प्रयोगः ॥७९॥

नाट्योत्सवोऽयं रुचिरप्रयोग
आयोजितोऽभूदभिनन्दनस्य ।
श्रीमोक्षमूलर्विदुषोऽङ्गभूतः
शर्मण्यदेशाभिजनस्य तस्य ॥८०॥

तत्रान्तिमेऽभूत्समुपस्थितोऽयं
मुख्यातिथित्वेन निमन्त्रितः सन् ।
श्रीपॉलथीमाख्यसुधीवरेण्यः
स्वसंस्कृतेनारमयच्च सर्वान् ॥८१॥

आकर्ण्य सुश्लिष्टपदं गभीरं
लालित्यमाधुर्यगुणाकरं तत् ।
नाट्योत्सवे रङ्गगतस्य तावज्
जनस्य भूयः प्रिय उत्सवोऽभूत् ॥८२॥

श्रीवर्गरोऽप्यत्र बुधस्तदानीं
भाग्यानुकूल्यात्समुपस्थितोऽभूत् ।
विद्वद्द्वयी सेयमनन्यरूपा
जनस्य भूयो मुदमन्वतानीत् ॥८३॥

वर्षद्वयेऽतः खलु सम्प्रवृत्तो
नाट्योत्सवोऽयं जनताहिताय ।
तस्य स्मृतिश्चारु चकास्ति चित्ते
विद्वद्द्वयस्येत्यभवं प्रतीतः ॥८४॥

सुस्वागतं व्याह्रियते भवद्भ्यो
रम्ये ट्युबिंगन्नगरे ऽस्मदीये ।
श्रीपॉलथीमस्य निशम्य वाच-
मेतां परं मोदमुपागतोऽहम् ॥८५॥

आभाषणानन्तरमेव मेऽहं
श्रीपॉलथीमाख्यविदां वरेण ।
श्तीतन्क्रनाख्येन तथाऽपरेण
समाशसौख्यं शुभमन्वभूवम् ॥८६॥

आमन्त्र्य चैनौ विदुषां वरेण्यौ
दृष्ट्वा च दुर्गं रमणीयशोभम् ।
शर्मण्यदेशीयसहायकेन
सहाहमासं प्रतिसंनिवृत्तः ॥८७॥

श्तुतगार्तनाम प्रवरं पुराणम्,
अन्येद्युरेवाथ ततः प्रयातः ।
श्यामाख्यनामानि वनानि रम्या-
ण्यवेक्षितुं नेत्ररसायनानि ॥८८॥

दीर्घाणि दीर्घैस्तरुभिर्युतानि
ग्रामैः पुरैश्चान्तरितानि तानि ।
विश्रामकामैः श्रमकर्शितैर्वा
नानाजनैश्चापि समाश्रितानि ॥८९॥

झरैश्च रम्यैरनुनादितानि
सुखं गवाध्यासितशाद्वलानि ।
जलप्रवाहैः परिशोभितानि
स्रोतस्विनीभिश्च विभूषितानि ॥९०॥

बहूनि तावत्खलु योजनानि
विस्तीर्णतामापतितानि तानि ।
नेत्रद्वयासेचनकान्यभूव-
मालोकमालोकमहं प्रहृष्टः ॥९१॥

सुविश्रुते श्यामवनाभिधाने
भुक्त्वा सुखं भोजनमन्दिरेऽहम् ।
प्रीतश्च तृप्तश्च सुखस्थितश्च
पुरं निवृत्तः श्तुतगर्तनाम ॥९२॥

ततोऽपरेद्युश्च शुभां स्वयात्रा-
मानन्दपूर्णामुपसंहरिष्यन् ।
सुविश्रुतं दिक्षु विदिक्षु चाहं
सम्प्रस्थितो रोमपुरं पुराणम् ॥९३॥

ततश्च देशं प्रति सम्प्रतीत
उद्‌ग्रीवमौत्सुक्यभरेण युक्तः ।
सम्प्रास्थिषि स्वं चिरविप्रयुक्तम्
आनन्दयिष्यन् प्रियबन्धुवर्गम् ॥९४॥

रोमे सुखं द्वे अहनी स्थितोऽह-
माप्यायितश्चाप्यदसीयदृश्यैः ।
स्वर्गापवर्गस्य च हेतुभूतां
प्राप्तः प्रियां भारतभूमिमासम् ॥९५॥

उत्तरपीठिका

शर्मण्यदेशयात्रायाः प्रसङ्गोऽयमुदाहृतः ।
संक्षेपतः, सुमनसां विनोदाय भवेद्यदि ॥९६॥

कलयाऽपि समेधेत मैत्री यद्युभयोरपि ।
भारतस्य च शर्मण्यदेशस्य च सतां मता ॥९७॥

अनुरागः सम्प्रवृद्धिं यायाद्यंशतोऽपि च ।
फलेग्रहिः प्रयत्नोऽयं मम कामं भविष्यति ॥९८॥

यदि भवेदुभयोरपि राष्ट्रयोः
सकललोकसुखं सुखवर्धनम् ।
उभयमेव तदा दृढसङ्गतं
रसमयं समयं गमयिष्यति ॥९९॥

लघुर्यात्राप्रसङ्गो ऽयमुपसंह्रियतेऽधुना ।
विदधातु समेषां नः शिवतातिः शिवं शिवः ॥१००॥

॥ ॐ श्रीभगवदर्पणमस्तु ॥

GERMANY

The Shining Land

(English Translation)

Introductory

1. Delhi, the best of the cities, the capital of India, has a lovely embassy of Germany.

2. The gentle and wise Mr. Wuerfel, with unusual ability is appointed by its authorities to the high office of the Cultural Counsellor.

3. At the time of my trip to Europe I wanted to visit Germany too. So I wrote to him though the time was very very short.

4–5. Due to Mr. Wuerfel's absence from Delhi, his colleague, Miss Duckwitz, the learned lady, made all arrangements for my journey which enabled me to visit Germany.

Description of the Journey

6. In the region of the world called Europe lies the highly prosperous, beautiful, country of Germany, charming with its many rivers and springs.

7. The lovely country of Germany is adorned with green fields, crops grow in it on untilled soil (viz., without much effort); it is lined by long lakes.

8. It has the world famous Black Forests in it, so called because of their black (dark) colour. They are lined with rows of trees and adorned with creepers.

9. It has in it people active, happy, prosperous and highly contented. They are high-minded with generous hearts. They carry in them deep love for their country.

10. People (like me) are really struck with wonder when they look at its multi-storeyed sky-scrapers which appear as bridges between the earth and the heaven.

11. Having visited such a world famous country as Germany, whatever I saw or heard I am reproducing in Sanskrit.

12. On Wednesday, June 18 (1975) in the course of my travel to various countries I reached the spacious city of Frankfurt with its enviable beauty.

13. As soon as I arrived at the Airport I was received, as per the arrangement of the German authorities and was taken

to a grand Hotel named after Frankfurt (Hotel Frankfurt).

14. A goodnatured and a considerate lady called Mrs. Krüger had been assigned the work of looking after me by the German authorities.

15. Having had drink and lunch with her to my full satisfaction, I left, as per the programme arranged earlier, for the charming city of Marburg.

16. I had little time with me. So I was hurrying up. I had to travel (to Marburg) by train, so I reached the railway station.

17. In the company of Mrs. Krüger I arrived at Mürburg by train. I had been enjoying the beauty of the charming German country which had captivated my heart.

18. Since there had been a lot of rain, the earth was covered with green grass and the canals were full of water. Everything was so lovely.

19. On the way I caught sight of the beautiful clusters of houses which had no match for them. They had lovely cars parked outside them.

20. They had in front of them well-cleaned roads, so good to look at. When I saw them, I fell in doubt and asked myself :

21. 'Are these villages or townships ?' With an undecided mind, I, out of curiosity, enquired of my companion, Mrs. Krüger.

22. She said, "These are no townships. Take these as lovely villages, with electric light, pucca roads and all types of luxuries,

23. these neat double-storeyed (clusters of houses) occupied by the rural people are really villages, my friend, though they give the impression of townships."

24. On arrival at Marburg I went over to the Indologiche Seminar and immediately got closeted with the wellknown scholar Professor Wilhelm Rau.

25. So did I with other scholars like Professor Sharma, specia-list in grammar. Having come together we gave each other a free and frank account of our activities.

26. I spent some three hours over there, and had an interes-ting discussion on the *Śā*stric topics. After this with a happy heart I repaired to the beautiful city of Frankfurt.

27. The next morning I again left (Frankfurt) for Goettingen arriving there quite comfortably within an hour and a half.

28. The smiling Buddhist scholar Professor Gustav Roth received me there. I had met him earlier at Turine.

29. He showed me all courtesy, took me to his Seminar and introduced me to other scholars which gave me immense delight.

30. In the meantime at the instance of Professor Roth a num-ber of snaps with them were quickly taken which con-stantly renew my memory of them.

31. As soon as I had entered the Seminar building, I was delighted to see at its entrance a scene; which was a testimony to the love of the Germans for the Indians.

32. At the entrance to the building I saw a *mantra* from the *Atharvaveda* and (a few) lines from an Inscription of Aśoka well-reproduced.

33. I then saw there the beautiful verses composed by Professor Waldt Schmidt to felicitate his teacher Professor Sieg on his 80th birthday.

34. The entire varied account of the Indologische Seminar is compiled in it in the form of the newspaper cuttings and the photographs.

35. I could see the verses of Waldt Schmidt from that itself. Their very sight filled me with delight which I could hardly contain.

36. What a flow of theirs, what sweetness and tenderness in them ! Wonderstruck, I was simply lost in their enjoyment.

37. At my request the scholars of the Seminar, affectionately disposed as they were towards me, prepared a photostat copy of them and handed it over to me.

38. I took it and felt very happy. I then came back to the spacious city of Frankfurt with its enviable beauty.

39. The next day I again left for the capital city of Bonn by air with a mind to see more of Germany.

40. While there I saw without loss of time Professor Hahn. I felt drawn to him for his gentle nature and sharp mind.

41. Bonn has a very beautiful river, the Rhine, a veritable feast for the people's eyes. I went on a pleasant boat trip on it. The river has nine bridges on it.

42. Bonn lies on both sides of the river. The hills skirting it impart unique beauty to it.

43. With its grassy highlands, the rich gardens, the islands, the houses with flowers along its banks,

44. the farmers busy with the cultivation of the vines, the people given to different trades, strange-looking small houses of the appearance of boats,

45. the city (of Bonn) had ladies and gentlemen going about their work intently, that being of utmost importance for them, a charm all its own.

46. The city has a lofty building of thirty two storeys going high into the sky like the *śāla* tree and appearing as if it were its immensely beautiful forehead.

47. The comfortable one, it houses the offices of the members of German Parliament. It carries the shining fame of Germany to places far and near.

48. It appears that it (the building) having enjoyed the Rhine breezes likes now to enjoy the breezes in the higher reaches, having seen the people on the earth wants now to see the beings in the sky.

49. It appears as if it were desirous of seeing the beauty of the city or carrying its fame to heaven. It looks like a bridge between the earth and the sky.

50. My boat trip was from Bonn to Ankle only, in the course of which I had been greeted by the pleasant breeze of Germany.

51. On the banks of the Rhine I saw an imposing building of the Ministry of Post and Tele-Communications which had five statues on it, representing the five continents.

52. The statues were those of tiger, kangaroo, elephant, bull and eagle. They represent the continents of Asia, Australia, Africa, America and Europe respectively.

53. It is there itself that I saw the unique single–storeyed residence of the German Chancellor which was all made up of big glass pieces.

54. From Bonn I went over to Stuttgart by air. There too I was received by a representative of the German authorities.

55. In his company I left the next morning for Heidelberg where I saw Professor Berger soon after.

56. The Professor took me to his Seminar and introduced me to other scholars. I lost no time in speaking to them on Modern Sanskrit Literature at length.

57. People there all felt that my speech had added much to their information. Feeling immensely happy at this I left the Seminar.

58. After my speech my Indian friend Professor Aithal, took me lovingly to his home and stood me a sumptuous lunch.

59. I then came back from Heidelberg to Stuttgart and left again the next day for the ancient city of Tuebingen.

60. As I arrived there I went over to the Indologische Seminar and joyfully came together with Professor Paul Thieme and other scholars.

61. While in Germany, I should say something original on many subjects before scholars.

62. With this idea in my mind, and knowing the fondness of the people for something new, I felt inclined to present before the learned the things on which I had done considerable thinking.

63. Thus inclined I informed beforehand the German authorities of a number of topics for my lectures on which I had done (some) original thinking.

64. Having been decided upon earlier, the German authorities communicated them (the topics) to their Universities,

65-66. One of these pertained to the vocabulary of Kālidāsa for which I was prompted by my love of it. When I came to know that the same had been announced for my lecture before my arrival, I told Professors Paul Thieme and Stietencron—

67. "I have worked hard on (Sanskrit) synonyms. I am of the opinion that even they have different meanings.

68. Whatever I will say here, the learned ones, will be properly documented and not otherwise. The topic on which no work has been done or on which no discussion has taken place so far may appeal to scholars."

69. On being told this the Professors immediately changed the topic announced earlier and notified the new one of synonyms.

70-71. Even in the so-called synonyms subtle shades of meanings do exist, though they are not so manifest. They get manifested by a perusal of the old texts, the comments of the commentators. and the etymological derivation. All this I spoke there with illustrations in detail.

72. I spoke at length on the Sanskrit synoyms, the words mentioned as such in lexica.

73, Professor Paul Thieme presided over my lecture. The learned scholar had a good word for it in that the topic was new, so was its presentation while it had added much to the knowledge.

74. Another scholar Professor Stietencron also spoke well of my speech.

75. Professor Thieme is a senior German scholar, now retired. His successor is the wellknown scholar Professor Stietencron.

76. It is many years that I met Professor Thieme in Delhi and developed friendship with him.

77. After this I again had an occasion to meet him when he came to Delhi for some work.

78. He had come to Delhi along with other German scholars in connection with the Max Müller's 150th Birth Anniversary Celebrations.

79. At that very time the University of Delhi had organized a two-day Drama Festival, a unique occasion, where six (Sanskrit) plays were put on boards.

80. This Festival was organized as part of the Max Müller Celebrations. Prof. Max Müller hailed from Germany.

81. Invited to be the Chief Guest, Professor Thieme was present on the last day of it (Festival). He delighted everybody with his Sanskrit.

82. For the people assembled in the Auditorium for the Drama Festival it was another delightful festival when they heard his significant, coherent, sweet and lovely Sanskrit.

83. To our good fortune Professor Berger was also present on that occasion. This unmatched pair of scholars gave the people immense delight.

84. The Drama Festival had started for the benefit of the people two years back. That the two scholars carried its pleasant memory made me feel happy.

85. "We welcome you to Tuebingen, the lovely city of ours". These words of Professor Paul Thieme thrilled me.

86. After my speech I had the pleasure of having lunch together with Professors Thieme and Stietencron.

87. I then took leave of the Professors, saw the Castle and returned to the great city of Stuttgart alongwith my German companion.

88. The very next day I proceeded from there to see the lovely Black Forests, verily a joyful sight.

89. I was filled with delight, as I saw them, the long ones with their stately trees, interspersed with villages and towns, resorted to by the overworked people wanting to have rest,

90. tesounding with charming falls, with cows sitting merrily on grassy meadows, adorned with water channels and rivers,

91. stretching out for many many miles, a feast for the eyes.

92. I had a comfortable lunch in the well-known Black Forest restaurant. Feeling happy, contented and satisfied I came back to the city of Stuttgart.

93. Then, to conclude my pleasant and delightful journey, I left for the ancient city of Rome, wellknown the world over.

94. Then happy and full of longing I left for my country thinking of bringing happiness to long-separated kith and kin.

95. Having stayed in Rome for two days and got deep satisfaction by its sights, I came back to my beloved India, the source of heaven and salvation.

Conclusion

96. If this brief account of my visit to Germany were to make the wise happy,

97. if by this the friendship between the two countries, India and Germany, which is to the liking of the sane persons were to grow a bit,

98. if the love between the two were to grow (by it) somewhat, this effort of mine would be amply rewarded.

99. If the happiness in both the countries which will be to the liking of all, were to grow, they will come firmly together and pass their time merrily.

100. This brief account of the visit to Germany now comes to an end. May Lord Śiva, who confers happiness, bestow it on all.

May this be an offering to the Lord.

Schoen Leuchtet
DEUTSCHLAND

(German Translation)

SCHÖN LEUCHTET DEUTSCHLAND

(100 Verse über eine Deutschlandreise von Dr. Satyavrat Shastri)

(Beschreibung einer Reise nach Deutschland aufgrund einer Einladung der deutschen Regierung, vom 17. bis 25. Juni 1975, von Dr. Satyavrat Shastri, dem Direktor der Sanskrit-abteilung der Delhi-Universität)

(aus dem Sanskrit übersetzt von Dr. Th. und I. Ickler)

Einleitung

1. Delhi, die beste Stadt und Hauptstadt des indischen Reiches,
   Birgt auch Deutschlands blickefangendes Botschafts-gebäude.
2. Dort wirkt freundlich und weise Herr Würfel, die Leuchte des Geistes,
   Als Kulturattaché bestellt von den obern Behörden.
3. Ich nun wollte Europa sehen und Deutschland bereisen,
   Darum schrieb ich–doch knapp war die Zeit–Herrn Würfel ein Brieflein.
4. Fern aber weilt' er von Delhi gerad', doch seine Kollegin,
   Fräulein Duckwitz, die freundliche Dame und kennt-nisreiche.
5. Sorgte für alles, was förderlich war meiner Reise nach Deutschland.

Reisebeschreibung

6. Mitten im Herzen Europas liegt Deutschlands gesegnete Erde,
Blinkend mit vielen Flüssen und munter sprudelnden Quellen.

7. Überall Seen und Wiesen, und mühelos reifen die Ähren.

8. Hier auch raget der Schwarzwald, benannt nach dunkelndem Blattwerk,
Weithin berühmt in der Welt. Ihn schmücket rankender Efeu.

9. Tatenfroh tummelt das Volk sich, des Daseins froh und zufrieden.
Alles gedeiht ihm aufs schönste, und heiss ist die Liebe zur Heimat.

10. Staunen aber ergriff den Gast, der die Reihen erschaute
Wolkenleckender Häuser, wie Brücken vom Himmel zur Erde.

11. Was ich im weithin berühmten Lande der Deutschen erfahren,
Was ich gesehn und gehört dort, besing' ich im göttlichen Sanskrit.

12. Mittwoch, den achtzehnten Juni, kam ich, durch mehrere Länder
Reisend, nach Frankfurt, der Grossstadt von sehnsuchtweckender Schönheit.

13. Kaum war ich dort, empfingen mich Diener der deutschen Regierung,
Brachten mich flugs zum "Frankfurter Hof", der Gästebehausung.

14. Dort erwartete mich, im Auftrag deutscher Behörden,
Um mein Wohl sich zu kümmern, die vielgewandte Frau Krüger.

15. Als wir nun unser Herz mit Trank und Speise gesättigt,
Drängte das wohldurchdachte Programm zum Aufbruch nach Marburg.

16. Knapp war die Zeit, und in Eile nahm ich am Bahnhof den Schnellzug.

17. Mit Frau Krüger fuhr ich nach Marburg, doch während der Reise,
Ging mir zu Herzen der deutschen Landschaft berückende Schönheit.

18. Regen hatte gespendet der Gott, und nun prangte im Grün sie.
Flüsse, mit Wasser gefüllt, erfreuten das Auge des Fremden.

19. Häuser sah ich am Wege von unvergleichlicher Schönheit.
Wagen standen davor, der Anblick machte mich staunen,

20. Wohlgeglättete Strassen, dem Auge ein lieblicher Eindruck.
Schwankend ward ich jedoch, mein Denken nährte den Zweifel :

21. "Sind dies Dörfer, sind's Städte ?"—Den Zweifel mir zu beheben,
Fragte ich meine Gefährtin Frau Krüger, von Neugier getrieben.

22. Drauf entgegnete sie : "Nicht Städte sind's, Herr, nur Dörfer,
Dennoch haben elektrisches Licht sie und Strassen und Wohlstand.

23. Bauern wohnen darin, und zweistöckig sind ihre Häuser.
Dörfer sind es gewiss, obgleich sie dir scheinen wie Städte."

24. Kaum in Marburg, zum Indologischen Institute,
Fuhr ich, traf Wilhelm Rau, den wohlbekannten Gelehrten.

25. Andere Forscher auch, wie Sharma, den Pāṇini-Kenner.
Offen berichteten wir einander von unserer Arbeit.

26. Ich von Śāstrischer Forschung; drei Stunden vergingen im Fluge.
Hochbefriedigt im Herzen zurück dann fuhr ich nach Frankfurt.

27. Nächsten Tags in der Frühe erreicht' ich nach eineinhalb Stunden
Göttingen mit dem Zug; ganz ohne Mühe gelang es.

28. Hier traf ich nun den gelehrten grossen Buddhismus-Erforscher
Gustav Roth, den lächelnden, den in Turin ich gesehen.

29. Freundlichen Grusses führt' er den Fremden zum Hause der Studien,
Stellt' die Kollegen vor, mein Herz ward froh der Gesellschaft.

30. Da erblickte mein Auge am Eingang des Hauses ein Zeugnis
Heftiger Liebe der Deutschen zum Volke des Bhārata-Landes.

31. Gleich beim Tore befand sich ein Spruch des heil' gen Atharva-
Veda und gleichfalls ein Text vom grossen König Aśoka.

32. Bilder wurden gemacht von Gustav Roth und den andern,
Welche nun ständig erneuern die angenehme Erinn'-rung.

33. Schöne Verse sah ich danach, die einst der Professor
Waldschmidt verfasst für Sieg, den greisen Lehrer zu ehren.

34. Dort war auch die Geschichte des Indischen Seminares
Reichlich bezeugt durch Bilder und wichtige Zeitungs-artikel.

35. Eigenen Auges sah ich die Verse Professor Wald-schmidts,
Unermessliche Freude schuf mir der Anblick im Herzen.

36. "Welch ein Strömen der Worte, o welche Süsse und Zartheit!
Welch ein Wunder" so fühlt'ich, versunken im Kosten der Verse.

37. Kaum war die Bitte geäussert, so gaben die lieben Kollegen
Mir die getreue Kopie, die flugs von Maschinen verfertigt.

38. Glücklich, durch meinen Besuch das vollkommene Werk zu besitzen,
Kehrt' ich nach Frankfurt, der Grossstadt von sehn-suchtweckender Schönheit.

39. Drauf am anderen Tag, um mehr vom Lande zu sehen,
Flog ich von Frankfurt nach Bonn, der Hauptstadt des westlichen Deutschlands.

40. Dort begegnet' Herrn Hahn ich, dem liebenswerten Gelehrten,
Zugetan ihm, seinem Scharfsinn wie auch der Kraft seines Urteils.

41. Bonn liegt am schönen Rhein, der Augenweide der Menschen.
Ihn befuhr ich zu Schiff. Neun Brücken verbinden die Ufer.

42. Hingebreitet liegt Bonn, von herrlichen Bergen umsäumet,
Beiderseits des Flusses, ein Anblick von seltener Schönheit.

43. Wiesen dehnten sich hier und üppige Gärten und Inseln.
Und am Ufer entlang sah ich Häuser, mit Blumen geschmückte.

44. Winzer auch sah ich im Weinberg und andre geschäftige Menschen.
Häuser erschienen niedlich von fern wie treibende Schiffchen.

45. Voll war die Stadt von Leuten, vertieft in ihre Geschäfte,
—Überaus wichtig zu sein schien's—ein Anblick eigenen Reizes.

46. Himmelhoch ragte ein Haus, dem Śālabaum ähnlich gestaltet
Gleichsam die Stirn der Stadt, von unbeschreiblicher Schönheit

47. Zweiunddreissig Geschosse gewährten den Parlamentariern
Raum und Bequemlichkeit zu Deutschlands höherem Ruhme.

48. Kühle Winde des Rheins mit den Winden des Himmels zu tauschen,
Nach den Wesen der Erde Bewohner des Himmels zu schauen,

49. Oder den Ruhm der Stadt zum Himmel tragen zu wollen
Schien es, das herrliche Haus, eine Brücke vom Himmel zur Erde.

50. Fahrend von Bonn nach Unkel, vom lieblichen Winde gefächelt,

51. Sah ich am Ufer des Rheins das prächtige Postministerium;
Fünf gemeisselte Steine bezeichnen die fünf Kontinente :

52. Asien ein Tiger, ein Känguruh steht für Australien; Europa,
Afrika zeigen als Adler sich und Elefant, doch die Neue

53. Welt ist ein Stier. Auch sah ich den Wohnsitz des Kanzlers der Deutschen,
Einstöckig, schön zu betrachten, aus gläsernen Wänden errichtet.

54. Bonn verliess ich darauf, nach Stuttgart eilends zu fliegen,
Dort empfing mich ein Herr im Auftrag seiner Regierung.

55. Nächsten Tags in der Frühe nach Heidelberg fuhr'n wir gemeinsam,
Wo ich Herrn Berger traf, den glänzenden Indologen.

56. Freundlich führte er mich ins Haus zu den andern Kollegen.
Lange sprach ich zu ihnen von Sanskritwerken der Jetztzeit.

57. Alle versammelten Forscher bewunderten dann meine Rede.
Tief im Herzen beglückt, verliess ich die Stätte der Forschung.

58. Aithal, mein indischer Freund, geleitete mich in sein Haus dann,
Wo mir ein herzhaftes Mahl aus wahrer Freundschaft zuteil ward.

59. Drauf nach Stuttgart fuhr ich, nach Tübingen anderen Tages.

60. Hier in der alten Stadt traf ich den weisen Paul Thieme,

61. Hoch erfreut. Doch wollte in Deutschland ich mancherlei Themen

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Vor den Gelehrten berühren, auch Fragen der neuesten Forschung.

62. Lieben die Hörer denn Neues, so dacht' ich, will ich ein Thema
Wählen, das mir schon lange besonders am Herzen gelegen.

63. Deshalb hatte ich vorher den deutschen Stellen bezeichnet,
Welche Dinge mein Denken seit langem am meisten bewegten.

64. Sie nun hatten im voraus die Vortragsfolge geregelt.

65. Unter den Themen war eines, dem ich in Liebe geneigt war :
Kālidāsas Wortschatz. Hierüber sollte ich sprechen.

66. So ward's offen verkündet. Doch sagte ich zu den Gelehrten
Thieme und Stietencron : "Viel Mühe auch hab' ich verwendet

67. Nicht vergebens—so mein' ich—auf Synonyme : dass nämlich
Unterschiede des Sinnes auch solchen Wörtern zu eigen.

68. Was auch immer ich sage, das wird auch mit Sorgfalt bewiesen,
Reizen den Geist der Gelehrten ja Dinge, die niemand zuvor sah."

69. Hierauf änderten beide das vorher verkündete Thema,
Legten als neues fest, von Synonymen zu handeln.

70. Auch Synonyme, so sagt' ich, haben verschiedne Bedeutung.
Prüft man die alten Texte mit Hilfe der Kommentatoren,

71. Achtend der Wurzelverwandtschaft, so muss die Verschiedenheit endlich

Offenbar werden. Dies zeigt' ich, und liess die Exempel nicht fehlen.

72. Was in den Wörterbüchern der göttlichen Sanskritsprache
Als Synonyme verzeichnet, das klärte ausführlich mein Vortrag.

73. Thieme führte den Vorsitz. Neu war das Thema der Rede,
Auch die Methode war neu, und neu der Zuwachs an Wissen.

74. Thieme, und Stietencron beide bedachten mit grossem Applaus mich.

75. Thieme, der grosse Gelehrte, im Ruhestande nun lebend,
Stietencron, der ihm folgte, ein weithin bekannter Gelehrter.

76. Viele Jahre zuvor war ich Thieme in Delhi begegnet,
Indiens Hauptstadt, und damals schlossen wir engere Freundschaft.

77. Als ihn Wissensbegierde dann wieder nach Delhi getrieben,
Traf ich erneut den Gelehrten, die Zierde der Wissenschaften.

78. Hundertundfünfzigmal war nun Max Müllers Geburtstag
Wiedergekehrt; drum kam zur Feier nach Delhi Paul Thieme.

79. Und zu dem nämlichen Fest gab Alt—Delhis Alma Mater
Dramen, sechs an der Zahl : zwei Tage des Schauspielgenusses.

80. Deutschland war ja die Heimat des grossen Max Müller gewesen.
Ihn mit Würde zu ehren, ward nun das Schauspiel gegeben,

81. Thieme, der grosse Gelehrte, —als Ehrengast war er geladen—
Kam erst am letzten Tage. Sein Sanskrit erfreute uns alle.

82. Lauschend den treffenden Worten—o welche Zartheit und Süsse !
Sämtliche Schauspielbesucher genossen des weiteren Festes !

83. Günstiges Schicksal bescherte der heiteren Festversammlung
Doppeltes Glück, weil auch Berger, der Hochverdiente, gekommen.

84. Teuer war die Erinn' rung, nachdem zwei Jahre vergangen.

85. "Seid willkommen geheissen in Tübingen, unserer Stadt hier !"
Diese Worte Paul Thiemes erregten mir äusserste Freude.

86. Thieme und Stietencron gönnten das Glück mir gemeinsamer Mahlzeit.

87. Abschied galt es zu nehmen; das schöne Schloss ward besichtigt,
Dann ging's wieder nach Stuttgart, zusammen mit meinem Begleiter.

88. Anderen Tags dann fuhr ich zum Schwarzwald, den Augen ein Labsal.

89. Mächtig ragen die Bäume, dazwischen Dörfer und Städte,
Menschen, nach Ruhe sich sehnend, ausgezehrt von der Arbeit,

90. Rauschende Wasserfälle, und Wiesen mit glücklichen Kühen,
Bächlein plätschern durchs Grün, gewaltig giessen die Ströme

91. Endlos dahin ihre Flut, nicht sattsehn konnt' sich mein Auge.

92. Satt vom Mahle in einem bekannten Schwarzwälder Gasthaus
Kehrt' ich nach Stuttgart zurück, im Herzen innige Freude.

93. Anderen Tages, zu enden die schöne beglückende Reise,
Fuhr ich nach Rom, dem alten und überall hochberühmten.

94. Dann nach der Heimat flog ich, das Herz voll inniger Sehnsucht,
Endlich die liebe Familie nach längerer Trennung zu sehen.

95. Als ich in seligem Schauen zwei Tage in Rom nun verweilet,
Kehrt' ich nach Indien zurück, dem Mutterschoss der Erlösung.

Schluss

96. Möge nun dieser Bericht von meiner Reise nach Deutschland.

97. Glücklich machen die Weisen und stärken erwünschte Freundschaft !

98. Liebe auch soll er mehren zu beiderseitigem Wohle !
Dann wäre, mein' ich, die Mühe der Dichtung reichlich belohnet.

99. Wachsen möge das Glück der Menschen in beiden Ländern,
Eintracht herrsche und Freundschaft und friedliche Völkergemeinschaft !

100. Enden will der Bericht, Gott Schiwa möge uns hold sein !

Dies möge eine Gabe an den Herrn sein.